

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLOV GARDEN, Broadway—Young Men's Glee Club.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MAGNETS—MARRIED RAKE.

BRYANT'S THEATRE, Chambers street—LONDON ASSASSIN.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 47 Broadway—BLACK EYES.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway—REPUBLICAN MINE.

KILLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway—PATRIOTISM.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, 12 Broadway—THE MARRIED RAKE.

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implacable Dickinson faction, it is Mr. Wise. The ex-President at Kinderhook, for certain Congressional services heretofore rendered by Mr. Wise, is under everlasting obligations to him, and can deny him nothing. The case is now urgent, and Mr. Wise should be sent for without further loss of time. Perhaps his estimates of the astonishing rise in the price of niggers with the election of Mr. Buchanan may exert a wholesome influence among our rebellious soft shells, who are still ready, however, for any speculation whereby to turn an honest penny. Something must be done for the New York democracy or their case will be past praying for before the expiration of the dog days.

Next we turn to Missouri, and find a similar division there in the democratic camp. Col. Benton, the anti-administration anti-secession democratic candidate out there for Governor, has opened the campaign with the most caustic, pungent and merciless philippic against Mr. Pierce, his Cabinet, his administration, his foreign and domestic policy, the Cincinnati Convention and the Cincinnati platform—the most terrible dissection that the whole continent, from Washington to Cincinnati, has ever yet experienced. Benton goes for Buchanan, but leaves him not a plank to stand upon, nor a rope to hold by. The danger is that these demoralizations among the democracy in New York and Missouri, (to say nothing of the poorly disguised symptoms of this contest and mutiny in the camp elsewhere,) may, unless promptly arrested, extend to other States, and utterly break up the calculations of Mr. Forney, of a smooth and decisive victory in November.

Among the outside factions of the opposition there is likewise a good deal of fuss and flummery, very much like that of a fussy old hen over one chicken. Thus the Fillmore Know Nothings are fussing and floundering about here and there, with their "American candidates" and "American principles," when they ought to remember that their dark lantern, on motion of Mr. Bots, was put out a month ago. Thus Commodore Stockton, nominated by a convention for the whole of which there would be plenty of room in an omnibus, is fussing and cackling over in Jersey, as if there were a house on fire. He calls out substantially to Mr. Fillmore—"The Union is in danger. Do you think you can save it? If you can, I will step aside—if not, I must keep the field—for the Union must be saved." Mr. Fillmore substantially responds—"American principles can alone save the Union—I am the regular American candidate. I stand fast, because the Union is in danger, and it must be saved."

In one of the unification speeches of the late Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, he said—"When I hear a Northern man cry, 'the Union—the Union—the glorious Union,' methinks I hear the bugle blast of the robber band; but when I hear a Southern man cry—'the Union—the Union—the glorious Union,' methinks I sniff treason in the tainted gale." McDuffie was a nullifier; but still there is a great deal of humbug in this politician's cry of "the Union—the Union—there is danger to the Union." All the disappointed old party hacks—Pierces, Douglas, Fillmore, Stockton, and all the rest, including even Benton among the number—would have us believe that the Union is in peril, and that the election of Fremont, from the sectional platform which he occupies, will result in an explosion as disastrous to all concerned as the bursting of an old burnt out steamboat boiler in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. All gammon—moonshine—humbug. We have had our President especially elected to save the Union, and that was Franklin Pierce. The American people are not apt to be taken in and done for the second time with the same trick. The Union-saving trick has been pretty well used up by Mr. Pierce. He seems to have taken particular pains and pleasure to show us all the mortifying extent of the deception. To ask the election of Mr. Buchanan, on the same platform and the same policy, is like adding insult to injury, and rubbing it in.

Still, we are met with the plea that this republican party is purely sectional—that they dare not run an electoral ticket in any Southern State. Why not? They do not propose to touch the institution of slavery in any State, nor in the District of Columbia, nor the fugitive slave law. What constitutional impediment is there, then, to a Fremont electoral ticket in every Southern State in the Union. There is this difficulty—the Northern republican party declare that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union as a free State, and that Southern slavery shall be excluded from all the other Territories of the Union. To this extent this party is a sectional party, but not more so than the democratic party, whose policy is the extension of slavery.

Just there are other causes than slavery, and other sentiments, broader and deeper than the Kansas question, now at work among the Northern masses, as they would be among the Southern masses, in behalf of Fremont, were this war of extermination between the abolition squatters and the Kansas border ruffians out of the way. Our old fogy politicians are behind the movements, expediencies and impulses of the age. New men, new measures, new reforms and reformatings—in a word, a new and sweeping reformation of all the existing political and party abuses of the day—are demanded, and the people are in motion to effect it. Mr. Fillmore, just returned from the echoes of the "Masonic" in the church of St. Peter at Rome, and from the smoke of Mount Vesuvius, is not expected as yet to see through this thing. But he is already getting a glimpse of his situation, and will comprehend it pretty thoroughly after a week's rest and study of the newspapers at Buffalo. It was so manifest here among us, nearly twelve months ago, that a new, fresh man was the article for 1857, that we trotted out George Law upon the track; but "Laro Oak George," lacking the back bone for the crisis, broke down at Philadelphia; and so they have taken him off, rubbed him down, and trotted him in again for a more thorough training for 1860.

The new man, however, for the crisis, appears to have been hit upon by a sort of popular spontaneous combustion with the nomination of Fremont. As John Van Buren would say, in his graphic style of delivery, "he runs like the children." To the old stages this is a mystery. They cannot comprehend it. The old Machiavels of Europe would have it that the "Little Corporal" was a poor Captain, because his system of fighting was in violation of all the rules of war. Yet he continued to beat them as they were never beat before. So with Fremont. He is as much an original to all our old party Machiavels and backroom committees. Fillmore is a backslider—Stockton is disgraced, and the "old line" among the democracy, (excepting, perhaps, "Black Jack" quietly making the sugar at Wheelock,) look upon this young colt from the Rocky Mountains with unfeigned suspicion. They are said

to be concocting a lot of affidavits at Washington, which will crush him as effectually as "the Coffin Nail" settled the business for General Jackson.

Considering all these things, and the popular revolutionary movements of the last three years, which exhibit the democratic party in the startling minority of nearly half a million votes, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a comprehensive revolution has been, continues, and will continue at work, until its work is completed. We want this revolution; we must have this revolution; we shall have this revolution carried out—not only to the establishment of a new set of men in power at Washington, but extended to the reformation of all those villainous party corruptions—stealings, thimble-riggings, bullies, swindling and murdering—which have driven the people of San Francisco to the last resort of arms and open war. Kansas and the slavery issue, we repeat, form but a part of this Presidential agitation. The elementary principles of an honest administration of public affairs; a general spirit of revolt against the unblushing racialities of parties and party hacks and managers, as they now exist; a general loathing of the worn out old party hacks of the day, and a general desire for something new, clean, fresh, and uncontaminated by the tricks of party cabals and thieving spoliemen, are all visible in this spontaneous popular movement for Fremont. At such a time there is no room for any of those whimpering old granics, with their humbugging cry of "Save the Union." Let them clear the track, and save themselves.

## Our Railroad Interest—The Decision in the New Haven Case.

We publish elsewhere the recent judgment of the Court of Appeals at Albany, on the great New Haven Railroad case. Into the question of law involved in the case it is not our province to enter; there are arguments on both sides, and as many and as sound legal minds are ranged on the side of the public as on that of the company. It is to the broad moral bearings of the judgment on our railroad interests at large and on the commercial faith of the country that we desire briefly to draw attention.

The facts of the case lie in a nutshell. Schuyler, the regularly appointed President and Transfer Agent of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, fraudulently and for his own purposes creates a quantity of stock for which the company has received no value, sells it to the public, and appropriates the proceeds. The question is, who shall bear the loss—the public, who have innocently bought the stock, seeing Schuyler's name upon it, or the company, alike innocent, yet involved in the responsibility of the creation of the stock by the act of their regular and well known attorney? And that question, on broad moral and equity grounds, appears to be susceptible of a very easy and honest solution.

It is clear that, a fraud having been committed, somebody must suffer; common justice would indicate that, as between two parties on one of whom the suffering must fall, favor should be shown to the one who had least to do with the fraud. The public should hardly be punished for the negligence of the railway company in appointing an improper agent. Whatever may have been the private understanding between Schuyler and his employers, before the public he appeared armed with full powers; it is not pretended, we believe, that any of the purchasers of the spurious stock could, by any exercise of diligence or forethought or care, have ascertained that Schuyler was making that stock unlawfully, and that the company would repudiate it. Blinded, hoodwinked, helpless—and that by the act of the company—they (the public) committed no single act from which any such want of precaution or prudence could be inferred as would justify throwing the burthen of the loss on them. While, on the other hand, the company, by the appointment of Schuyler, by circulating powers in his hands, by relieving him of that superintendence to which the executive officer of every large corporation should be subjected, did commit repeated acts of imprudence and negligence, and did, in an equitable point of view, can many and signal claims to the enjoyment of the loss.

We are not discussing this matter as lawyers. We are looking at it as men, as men of business, to whom the very name of lawyers and lawsuits is hateful. And we will not therefore overlook the plausible plea of the original stockholders of the New Haven Company—that it is hard that they—many of them widows and orphans—should be made to pay the losses incurred by capitalists and stockjobbers in speculating, on usurious terms, with Robert Schuyler. In the first place, the distinction drawn between the two classes of stockholders—their classification into honest orphans on the one side, and dishonest speculators on the other—is not justifiable by the facts. There may have been—indeed, as the contrary has not been shown, it is fair to presume there were—many orphans among the new stockholders as among the old, as many speculators among the old as among the new. But it would never do to admit arguments of this kind. Orphans and widows are provided by law with competent persons to guard their interest. The law is indeed peculiarly strict on this point. Guardians are held to a very strict responsibility, not only for their acts but for their omissions; and if the minors and widows who would be injured, were the spurious stocks to be forced on the acceptance of the company, can show that the depreciation of the value of their property is clearly due to the want of vigilance or care in those who were set over their interests, we apprehend the latter may be made to answer for it. In the eye of equity all these stockholders must rank alike.

But the most important and to our view the clearest light in which this transaction can be regarded is in its bearing on the railroad interests of this country. It is established that the *bona fide* purchaser of a regular genuine looking railroad security, for valuable consideration, can be made to lose the money he has invested by a subsequent disclaimer of the genuineness of the security by the company on grounds which the purchaser could not possibly suspect at the time he bought, it needs little experience and little foresight to foresee a steady decline of our railroad interest. What sensible man, think you, having a few thousand dollars to invest, would put it in railroad stock when he may discover, after he has purchased, that the scrip he holds, though regular in every point, certified by the proper officers, and bought above board and fairly, may be repudiated by the company. And if this argument will hold good here how much more force will it have abroad?

It is estimated that our railroads have cost altogether about seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Of this sum perhaps half, certainly more than one-half, has come from Europe. The safety of these European stockholders and bondholders will continue to remain so if they are to run the risk of having their securities

which have been purchased with the utmost care and precaution, and at the regular market price—repudiated on the ground that at the time they bought the President of the company, though highly esteemed and trusted with omnipotent authority by his constituents, was in reality a rogue? The question is the more vital, as, after all, our railroad interests are the key to all others in this country. The United States own nearly twice as many miles of railway as all the rest of the world put together, and no one who has travelled in the West, and seen the swelling progress of that magnificent region, can doubt but the next ten years will in all probability see the 24,000 miles now in operation nearly doubled. But this cannot be done unless our railroad credit can be sustained. Such disasters as the Schuyler fraud are perhaps inevitable. No country is free from rogues. But it rests with us—it rests now with the Supreme Court at Washington, to decide whether bodies of citizens shall practically endorse Schuyler by throwing off the penalty of his acts upon the public—whether, in a word, foreigners shall be entitled to consider our railroad companies properly typified by Schuyler. On the decision of that question much of our future prosperity depends. Within the last few weeks the character of our railroad securities has received a rude shock from a barefaced act of repudiation by a railroad company in the West; let us hope that the final judgment in the New Haven case will prove that this sort of thing is to be the exception, not the rule.

THURLOW WEED AND THE KNOW NOTHING RUMP IN TROUBLE.—We understand that the rump of the late Know Nothing party, in its present afflictions has been taken in hand by that good Samaritan among political quack doctors, Doctor Thurlow Weed. He has appointed a committee upon the subject, and they meet sometimes in a private room at the Astor House, and sometimes in the commodious grog shop which fills the court yard of that vast establishment. The particular trouble is, how is the Northern Know Nothing ticket of Fremont and Johnston of Pa., to be managed? When George Law paid the bills of these Know Nothing delegates, and cleared them out, there were some chaps among them rather reluctant to leave this nice New York clover, among which they had been feeding gratis for nothing. And so a few of them have been working up various devices and excuses for hanging on here, and have fairly succeeded in making a confidence man of Thurlow Weed. It is also said that Mr. Seward, Mr. Speaker Banks, and other great men, are implicated in this business of consulting and compounding with these Know Nothing Peter Funks and their rag ends of the late great American party.

All these things are very amusing; but there is something in them. Seward, Banks, Weed and others, it is feared, are already becoming jealous of the astounding popularity of Fremont, and would have no objection to cripple him if it could be done without exciting suspicion. We suspect that there is a plot of this kind in these Astor House meetings. In due time we shall probably publish a full account of all the slippery tricks, backslidings, conspiracies, break downs, whisperings, and what not, of these Astor House meetings of Thurlow Weed and his hushbodies. One of the most delicious and contemptible things in connection with these mysterious cabals is the part which a set of reckless politicians and seedy live-by-chance fellows are attempting to play with the NEW YORK HERALD. We understand that one of these fellows has the perfect control of our editorial columns; another can "make it all right with the HERALD" at any time; another is "fixed in with the HERALD," or "will fix it," provided so and so. Now, we have to say that all these franchises are Jeremy Biddlers. Let it be taken for granted by every party caucus, club or committee, and by everybody else, that when a smooth and plausible customer approaches them to sell the influence or columns of this journal, he is an impostor. These customers know enough to keep away from this office, satisfied, no doubt, that were they to attempt to carry out their swindling game according to promise, they would be kicked down stairs for their pains, or given in charge to the police, as sharpers obtaining money upon false pretences. Once for all, we desire our readers, for the sake of their own pockets, and for the detection of rogues, to bear in mind that neither seedy vagabonds, nor loose politicians, nor scheming adventurers, of any description, have, or can have, anything whatever to do with our columns. The proprietor of this paper is alone responsible for its views and opinions, and any attempt, here or elsewhere, to sell its influence should be rejected as an attempt at swindling.

MORTALITY STATISTICS OF NEW YORK.—CAUSES OF DISEASE AND MEANS OF ITS PREVENTION.—The weekly report of deaths in the city of New York for the seven days ended on Saturday, 23rd inst., already published, completes the statistics for the first half of the year, (or 26 weeks), and compares in detail mortality with former years as follows:—1855, 11,967; 1856, 11,681; 1856, 9,474—the first 26 weeks of this year being less than the corresponding number in 1854 by 2,493 cases, and less than the first six months of 1855 by 2,207 cases. It is remarkable to notice the equality of the numbers for 1854-5, in connection with the lesser number of deaths this year, showing a very favorable report for 1856. An immense amount of labor has been performed in the City Inspector's department during this period, in causing a prompt removal of nuisances and in keeping an active supervision over the sanitary condition of the city. The Health Wardens have, we believe, visited almost every house in the city, and examined the condition of the sinks, privies, cesspools, yards and cellars, and many of the larger nuisances have been abated. Much has been done, in so far as we think that much yet remains to be performed, and feel certain that Mr. Morton will devote his full time and energies to the accomplishment of his duties; so that, having thus far been faithful, he can feel a satisfaction in any contingency, that the entire work has been rendered.

Our quarantine regulations are, we think, faithfully enforced, and with a continued effort in that direction we hope we shall be able to enjoy a season of unparalleled healthfulness. The police regulations, prohibiting the throwing of garbage into the streets, should, in this connection, be strictly carried out. Two city ordinances have been reprinted, one—relating to casting garbage into the streets—for circulation in tenement houses, and the other for slaughter houses. These rules are so excellent in intent and so easy of enforcement that we insert their principal clauses here for the information both of the persons who are likely to offend against them, and of the officials who are bound to execute them. In that relating to slaughter houses, we read:—

Sec. 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter any animal or building in the city of New York, any animal, shall, on every day when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleaned, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

Sec. 2. Every butcher or other person within this city, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall cause the blood, offal, garbage, and other offensive or unclean parts of said animal or animals to be carried to some place or places, to be washed out and thoroughly cleaned, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

The ordinances against bone boiling and burning and skinning dead animals within the city limits are also very severe, as is that against penning a lot of swine in dirty sty. We hope and trust that they will be immediately put into full operation. With respect to street garbage, we publish the city ordinance passed May 2, 1849, as follows:—

No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, clinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any street, lane, alley or public place in the city of New York.

The violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by fine of not less than \$1, nor more than \$10, or by imprisonment in the City Prison for a term of not less than one, nor more than five days.

With these corporate engines in his hands, we are certain that Mr. Morton will afford us a clean, and, consequently, healthy city.

We are happy to hear that the butchers, as a class, yield very general compliance to the rules, and keep their slaughter houses in a cleanly condition, with a few exceptions, who will soon experience the result of their neglect. The ordinance relating to slaughter houses was only adopted this month, instead of that of 1839, which was limited in its operation to slaughter houses situated "south of Fourteenth street," and authorized the removal of offal to a place north of said street, there to be cast into the river, where it flowed with the tide, creating a most intolerable nuisance. This is now remedied.

We hope that this offence of throwing garbage into the street will be forced on the attention of the police. The garbage boxes now placed on the sidewalks are a great evil, and we would recommend the Common Council, when the Boards meet on Monday to pass an ordinance to regulate the proper construction, placing and condition of such boxes.

In order to more clearly demonstrate the paramount importance of this subject, particularly at this season of the year, we publish to-day the whole number of deaths in each corresponding week of the twenty-six weeks (or first half year) of 1854, 1855, and 1856:—

1st week.	1854.	1855.	1856.
1st	481	471	367
2d	483	413	314
3d	520	467	294
4th	407	442	407
5th	491	511	353
6th	479	488	397
7th	537	559	377
8th	484	521	387
9th	532	492	359
10th	453	491	394
11th	480	510	344
12th	513	486	361
13th	499	492	421
14th	508	441	416
15th	460	479	433
16th	479	479	433
17th	477	434	372
18th	491	463	335
19th	492	492	364
20th	394	467	327
21st	359	394	312
22d	415	399	287
23d	409	409	327
24th	429	389	369
25th	407	322	324
26th	517	341	372

An increase of mortality may be expected to take place during the next month, as previous years show a large increase during the months of July, August and September, as the following comparison of June and July in 1854 and 1855 will illustrate:—

1854.	1855.
Number of deaths for four weeks in June.	11,791
Number of deaths for four weeks in July.	15,622
Increase.	3,831

From this it is to be seen the heat of the weather, intertemperate living and exposure, indulgence in eating unripe or stale fruits, vegetables, &c., produce diseases (of the bowels and digestive system especially) which greatly increase the number of deaths. Children generally suffer under the severity of the weather, and influences causing the increase, to prove which we submit the following statement of the number of deaths of persons under twenty years of age for the four weeks of June and July, 1854 and 1855, and June, 1856:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF TWENTY YEARS WHO DIED DURING FOUR WEEKS OF JUNE AND JULY, 1854-5, AND JUNE
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